

a liquid crystal layer formed from liquid crystal injected in a gap defined by a surface of said first substrate adjacent said second substrate and a surface of said second substrate adjacent said first substrate;

the electric field generated by said second substrate being substantially parallel to said liquid crystal layer to control a display;

said liquid crystal layer having a thickness which varies depending upon the transmission wavelengths of said color layers, whereby coloring is controlled in a case of an oblique view with respect to said first substrate and said second substrate.

3. (Amended) An active matrix liquid crystal display panel, comprising:

a first substrate on which a plurality of color layers having transmission wavelengths different from each other are provided in parallel to each other;

a second substrate disposed in an opposing relationship to said first substrate with a predetermined clearance left from said first substrate for generating a predetermined electric field when a predetermined voltage is applied; and

a liquid crystal layer formed from liquid crystal injected in a gap defined by a surface of said first substrate adjacent said second substrate and a surface of said second substrate adjacent said first substrate;

the electric field generated by said second substrate being substantially parallel to said liquid crystal layer to control a display;

said liquid crystal layer having a thickness which varies depending upon the transmission wavelengths of said color layers,

wherein said second substrate includes

a plurality of pixel electrodes provided corresponding to said color layers, the predetermined voltage being applied to said pixel electrodes, and

a plurality of opposing electrodes provided in parallel to said pixel electrodes for each of said color layers for cooperating, when the voltage is applied to said pixel electrodes, with said pixel electrodes to generate the electric field therebetween,

said pixel electrodes and said opposing electrodes being spaced from each other by distances which are different for the individual color layers.

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5. (Amended) An active matrix liquid crystal display panel, comprising:

a first substrate on which a plurality of color layers having transmission wavelengths different from each other are provided in parallel to each other;

a second substrate disposed in an opposing relationship to said first substrate with a predetermined clearance left from said first substrate for generating a predetermined electric field when a predetermined voltage is applied; and

a liquid crystal layer formed from liquid crystal injected in a gap defined by a surface of said first substrate adjacent said second substrate and a surface of said second substrate adjacent said first substrate;

the electric field generated by said second substrate being substantially parallel to said liquid crystal layer to control a display;

said liquid crystal layer having a thickness which varies depending upon the transmission wavelengths of said color layers,

wherein said liquid crystal layer has a thickness which is increased in proportion to one wavelength selected from a wavelength region in which transmission factors of said color layer are higher than 70% of those at peaks of transmission spectra of said color layers; and

wherein said second substrate includes

a plurality of pixel electrodes provided corresponding to said color layers, the predetermined voltage being applied to said pixel electrodes, and

a plurality of opposing electrodes provided in parallel to said pixel electrodes for each of said color layers for cooperating, when the voltage is applied to said pixel electrodes, with said pixel electrodes to generate the electric field therebetween,

said pixel electrodes and said opposing electrodes being spaced from each other by distances which are different for the individual color layers.

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#### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-15 are all the claims pending in the application.

The Examiner rejects under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) claims 1, 2, 4 and 6 as being unpatentable over Oh-e et al. (Oh-e) in view of Shimizu et al (Shimizu), and claims 7-15 as being unpatentable over Yuan et al. (Yuan). The Examiner indicates that claims 3 and 5 would be **allowable** if rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

With regard to the §103 rejection of **claims 7-15**, Applicants note that Yuan (U.S. Patent No. 6,034,756) has a U.S. filing date of May 12, 1997, which is later than Applicants' Japanese priority dates of October 29, 1996, based on JP-286642/1996, and February 13, 1997 based on